The specimen was of a hundred pounds weight, eviscerated, but the length could not be taken at the time, although it was estimated as about four and a half or five feet. There were no points of difference in general appearance between it and the specimens from Japan and Monterey Bay, later examined, except in the absence of any dark bars on the body, which was a uniform dark color, save on the lighter ventral surface. The dorsal formula was XI, 16, that of the anal III, 14, in both fins the first spines being indistinct and buried. There were 126 series of scales along the lateral line, 31 longitudinal series above it, and 48 below. The head was contained about 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in the body length, but, as measurements had to be made very roughly with the hands, they are not of much value, and may be omitted, with the statement that they conformed in general to those of other specimens. The fish was caught on a hook on the halibut trawl lines, baited with herring, "at a depth of 150 fathoms."

Will F. Thompson,
Stanford University.

IS CYNOSCION NOTHUS AN ABNORMAL REGALIS

Cynoscion nothus (called locally "Silver trout") is occasionally caught at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, always singly and always associated with *Cynoscion regalis* (called locally "Grey Trout").

On each of the four occasions on which I have caught a fish identified as *nothus*, I have caught in the same set of the net a large number of *regalis* of exactly the same size.

Three of my *nothus* were adults and on each of those occasions they were caught in company with large numbers of *regalis* of the same size, but this feature came out with striking force when on one occasion while using the small net, I caught several

hundred small *regalis* about 3 inches long, one of which was identified by Mr. Barton A. Bean of the United States National Museum as *nothus*.

In no case have I found the body of my specimens of *nothus* more compressed than the bodies of *regalis* of the same size caught at the same time. There is great variation with age in *regalis,* and in order properly to compare *nothus* with it one must have specimens of the same size and condition of nutrition. Whenever I have made such comparison the color has been the only obvious difference between the two.

The only way that I can explain the remarkable correspondence in size, between specimens of *nothus* and *regalis* with which they are caught is by supposing them to have been spawned with the *regalis;* and as two species of fish cannot come from the same lot of spawn, I consider *nothus* simply an abnormally colored *regalis*.

Russell J. Coles,
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LOUISIANA WATER THRUSH EATING FISH.

On April 2, 1916, a very early Louisiana Water Thrush (*Sciurus motacilla*) appeared in Central Park, New York City. It was remarkably tame, walking about the edges of some small ponds, and at one time going under a low bridge upon which several persons were standing. The most remarkable action on its part was to dart toward the surface of the water and seize a small fish perhaps an inch and a half in length. The bird did not swallow the fish whole, but pecked it bit by bit, probably consuming all of the flesh.

George E. Hix,
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